HENRY REED & CO., IDITORS AND PROPRESTORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY, SATI RDAYJANUARY 19

No notice taken of Auonymous Communications Whatever is intended for insertion must be author ticated by the name and address of the writer -no necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for

All letters should be addressed to H, RHED & CO. Esjected Communications not returned, unless by exected recent,

Tun steamer Marion has been returned to her owners, South Carolina guaranteeing to pay the owners for the loss they have sustained by ber purchase and detention. This is doubtless in consequence of the pacific news from Washington.

It saws that while Mississippi goes out, she is willing to allow the Union to carry the mails in her territory the same as before, This is very kind in Mississippi, and it is to be hoped will be properly appreciated by the General Government, which has been all the privilege. Stamps will probably be received as usual.

THE Commercial announces that the award of the letter list was made to the PRENY Pages, as the paper having the largest city circulation. The PREST PREST was changed to the DAILY PRESS when it came into the hands of the present proprietors, about ten months ago, and is sold for one cent. This is about as near as the Commercial ever catches up to the news. It did not become aware of the existence of the Daily Parss until it was beaten by it in circulation. Some time next year it will have the change in the name, "by special dispatch exclusively o the Commercial." Such is "enterprise."

Tax dispatches, although made up to a South Carolina pattern, indicate with unmistakable certainty that the Secession farce as about played out. A slight symptom of returning honesty on the part of the President has put all Secessiondom in a tremor. It is evident that the chivalry had not counted upon the possibility of such a thing; and as the "Southern heart" fired in proportion as the Administration was cool, so the same inflammable organ cools down as the temperature of the Administration rises. A few days and, even in the minds of the most timid and conservative of our fellowcitizens, the Secession harlequinade will stand by the side of the great military achievement of Governor Wise in sustaining the State of Virginia while it hung John Brown-its rival in all the elements of the ridiculous.

Striking Coincidence.

The Commercial remarks, with charming naivele, "During the last fortnight the circulation of the Commercial has increased in an extraordinary ratio." Newspaper men will see the nub.

The Secession Dislect. The striking manner in which language adapts itself to the character of the people, is shown by the different ways in which the transfer of the steamer Marion to South Caroline, is announced. A dispatch from Charleston, published yesterday, stated that "a large steamer called the Marion, of the Charleston and New York line, had been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be razeed for a man of war."

This sounded like a vigorous Government with a full exchequer. A dispatch from the Captain of the Marion, to the owner at New York, notified them that she had been seized by the Government of South Carolina, for

The Captain is a Northern man. The difference is in the local dialects. The authorivies probably told him to charge it, which is a purchase, of course, and at his

Effect of Pacific News.

The best joke of the whole season is the dispatches from Charleston, which state that the excitement there is cooling off, in consequence of the pacific news from Washington-the pacific news being that the Government, having got rid of the traitors, by whom it was beset, is taking active measures to enforce the laws and vindicate the National integrity. This is equal to the scene in the pantomime, where a very chivalrous gentleman, having tried to cut one of his acquaintances, is reminded, by a sound kick, of his inadvertance, and instantly turns, and shakes hands with the kicking party, with greatest cordiality.

In stirring times the meaning of words is constantly undergoing changes; and nowhere is this phenomenon more plainly perceptible than in South Carolina. We have recently learned that Secession means a violent attachment to the compromises of the Constitution: and it will soon be made manthat "additional Northern guarantees" are three or four national armed steamers in Charleston harbor, and "pacific measures" the smoking out of the rats that infest the national property.

Consolution Under Affiction. The Commercial announces that the Postoffice advertising of the list of uncalled-for letters has been awarded to the Passs, it having been established by evidence according to law, that it has a larger circulation than the Commercial, which was the only paper that competed with the Passs. In another column it publishes certificates to show its circulation outside the city, and on that showing it declares that its circulation outside the city is greater than that of any other

This seems to be more an affair of logic than of figures. The legal evidence required in awarding the Postoffice advertising, is of the city circulation. The Parss showed a States? Have we not had enough of larger city circulation thau the Commercial. manifest destiny, the star of empire, and Therefore the Commercial argues that the that particular style of humbuggery, for Commercial has a larger country circulation one generation? By this process we do than that of the Passes, of which it knows not get rid of the slavery agitation-the nothing. Having been beaten in a trial, it thing we are all, in profession at least, so has made a change of venue, so as to have the contest all to itself. Of course that makes a sure thing of it.

Still, the Commercial may circulate better outside, where that concern is not so well known. We have no wish to disparage its circulation. And usually, we rather admire its logic. But inasmuch as it makes a statement directly affecting our business, we must say that it is difficult to see into the logic that because the Commercial is wanting in circulation here, it must have a surplus somewhere else. It is safer to take the circulation as far as it has been established, as a ratio for the rest.

The North clung to the Missouri Compreserved to prevent the spread of slavery, asunder the impression that it was in the nature of a compact to whose continuance both the North and the South were alike pledged -it was an act of bad faith to procure its repeal. In consequence of this sentiment the first effect of the repeal was to cut down the Democratic party in the North, which had given itself to the work, from the condition of a great and efficient power to that of a mere dependency upon a head made up of Southern politicians. Northern Democrata foreseeing this result, did not come willingly to the support of the measure, but were led to it by those whose urgency they did not feel able to withstand. That they should be anxious, as far as possible, to get back the ground which they lost on that occasion is perfectly natural; but whether they can do re enact the article, or something resembling it, either in the form of a constitutional provision or of a legislative act, is more than doubtful. There was a period-and it was about this

time especially-when Southern politicians along paying a handsome annual sum for | did not realize the want of a strong party in the Northern States. On the other hand, they preferred that it should be kept lean and attenuated, in order to preserve the control in their own hands. But they carried the process of depletion a step too far, and wantonly threw away more strength than they could afford to lose. The weakness that the universal contempt into which Mr. Buchapan fell brought with it, was the last stick by which its back was effectually broken. Now the South-that is to say the portion of it which prefers to remain in the nion-wants some thing in the name of the living condition.

If the proposition was only to restore the Compromise in its original form, there would be less ground of objection. It simply provided that north of a certain line slavery should not exist, leaving the matter open as to the country south of the same. occupation by white men, it wrought ao injustice if it did little good. It served to did not practically change what would otherwise have been the social status of any community.

It is not, however, the restoration of the Compromise that is desired. There is a lust of gain perceptible amid this urgency to conciliate, which must be borne in mind, not forget to "talk turkey" to their side. Slavery is in no danger of finding its way above 36° 30'; but freedom-at least, so they seem to apprehend-may penetrate below it. This must be guarded against; and

hence their amendment of the compromise. There are objections in principle, however, to this style of legislation, which, now that we are free of it, it is proper to present. No one Congress has the constitutional power to control the discretion of a subsequent one; and, therefore, it is always inadvisable to attempt to do so. What one session of the National Legislature can enact, another can repeal; nor is there any means by which the repeal can be prevented. No statesman, therefore, will attempt to lay an interdict upon future legislative bodies, because he knows that there is no more character of permanency belonging to one law than to another. Besides, these professed attempts to do

impossible things are—as we know by experience-fruitful sources of after-agitation. They become points upon which to kang party issues of extraordinary bitterness and persistency. Our recollection of the troubles that attended the repeal of the Missouri section, teach a lesson upon this head; and there is no encouragement to repeat the same proceeding. It is the part of the quack | There is no such theory as protection, and politician to overlook the plainest principle of government, and to cobble up things for a temporary purpose, regardless of the elements of difficulty thereby preserved, to break out with increased intensity on some

future occasion. The proposed compromise can not go into the Constitution, because the state of the popular mind is adverse to its adoption into that instrument. Nor should it. Constitutions, being the organic law of a whole nation, and for all time, should take no cognizance of local or temporary conditions. This is a plain principle to which the framers of ours adhered with exceeding constancy There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States upon which to base sectional or party agitation-nothing that is not just as applicable to one age, place or time as to another-and herein consists its strongest title to perpetuity. We could not more effectually plant in its system the seeds of dissolution than by amendments changing it in

The same principle is applicable to legislation. Administrative regulations applicable to particular periods of time, and to particular places, are necessary in order to carry on the operations of the Government; but laws of a general nature, which take cognizance of particular conditions in time, place or class, are always wrong; and what is peculiar in the history of such doings is, that in nearly every case, they do their worst mischief to the party for whose espe-

cial benefit they were enacted. The first and most direct effect of the adoption of the proposed compromise would probably be the inauguration, or rather the reinstatement of annexation as the central point of our national politics. Except for this purpose it is objectless and idle. The question therefore is: Do we want all of our political and party movements to turn upon propositions to buy or to conquer land upon which to construct either free or slave anxious to shuffle off-but, on the contrary, we decree its perpetuity: for the annexation question is the slavery question; and that too in not the least virulent form. The political questions of a self-governing people should turn upon matters of Government, not of conquest-should relate to affairs at home, not to those abroad. Besides, annexation and abolition excitements appear to be corelated; and the progress of the former in the South, would probably be marked by that of the latter in the North. Rather than such a state of things as this will pro-duce, almost any division of the U: i in would be preferable, and some division would be

It is to be boyed that Senator Chase will be wise enough to decline the appointment mise not so much from the opinion that it of Secretary of the Treasury, if it has been offered him, which is currently reported. In | Governor of South Carolina, that he is no the first place the contest for the vacant Senatorship will distract the Legislature, to the exclusion of valuable legislation, if there is any to be done. There is a faction inside the Republican party, which represents no principle but hostility to the rest; and which will use every possible means to thwart the choice of the majority of that party. The Democrats have no hope of electing a Democrat; but by acting with the so-called Conservatives, they can prolong the contest, for the fun of the thing. The Radicals, as they are called, would be reduced to the choice of electing a bitter enemy, or of preventing a choice if they could. The election of Mr. Chase had a narrow escape from a dead-lock of this kind. Some of the Conservatives voted against meeting in joint convention, so by any effort, successful or otherwise, to after agreeing to it and appointing the time. Some others of them claimed great credit for strict honor, for yielding to an election in joint convention, after they had voted

Nothing but the blunder of one Democrat in voting saved the election from being postponed at that time; and if it had been, the contest might have been continued through that session and the present one. What principles these terms represent, when radicals and conservatives all swear by the Chicago Platform, and when the conservatives were enthusiastic for Lincoln, whose radicalism suits the straightest sect of the irrepressibles, is perfectly incomprehensible. No man can define them. But the actualities are a hostility of the conservatives toward the majority faction, considerably more bitter than that of the Democrats; and Compromise to bring back the party to a a determination to thwart them in every possible way.

against going into one, to the last, although

they bad agreed upon the time.

If the Democrats in the Legislature held a manly and patriotic attitude, for sustaining the honor of the State, and the enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the General Government, a contest that would distract the other party, might be beneficial; but so Being applied to territory in advance of its far their efforts have been to humiliate and degrade their own State, with the hope of humiliating the Republican party; and to same extent to keep down agitation, while it | give open countenance to Secession by declaring through the Legislature of Ohio that there is no power in the General Government to suppress rebellion, but it must be b ibed by concession.

With this policy there is no prospect of the defeat of the Republican Party in Ohio, and the only way is to try to make the best The referees-as they seem to have consti- of that. The contest for the Senatorship tuted themselves-of the border States, do | would be unwholesome, and had better be avoided. If the Legislature has any important legislation to do, let it, like the pupius at Dotheboys Hall, go and do it.

Secondly, there is no fame to be won by Mr. Chase in the Treasury. The whole financial policy of the Government is unsound, and has got to be reconstructed. It will fall on Mr. Chase to point out the way. Can he, with his views, advise such a tariff as will raise the necessary revenue? It will require a rate of duty that will make a protective tariff seem almost like free trade. It is doubtful if a tariff can be adjusted to raise the necessary revenue. Possibly it may be done by abolishing the free list. But if the same duty were levied on the raw materials of manufactures, as on the foreign manufactures, the protection would neutralize itself, and the manufacturer would be worse off than with free trade; for the additional cost of the raw materials would put him on an equality with foreign manufacturers, in the home market, and exclude him from competing in foreign markets with manufactures from free materials.

It has been supposed that people believed in protection. But certainly the manufacture turers do not; for if you touch with duties the materials or the provisions they use, they cry worse than when free trade is proposed. never was.

The manufacturer's free-list must be left untouched. A tariff sufficient for the revenue that we need would be an unequal and oppressive taxation. It is doubtful if it can be so adjusted as to raise the necessary revenue. Even then, our whole revenue is annihilated at a breath. Financial panic collapses it regularly. At the rumor of a war the Government becomes bankrupt. An actual war would disgrace the nation, from this weakness. Such a means of revenue is regarded as unequal by the South, and has already threatened the dissolution of the Union once, and will threaten it constantly, now that Secession has come to be one of the means of carrying on our admirable institutions.

If Mr. Chase could expose the inherent rottenness of the system, and show that the only sound financial policy for this Government is to require of the States the means for carrying on the General Government, with a view to its gradual and total withdrawal from dependence on the present fallacious and enormously costly system; and if he could do this with even the beginning of success, he could make a reputation that would reach posterity. But we doubt that such a consummation is hopeless in his party. And as for the Democratic Party, since it tied the negro mill-stone about the Northern Democracy, it has been constantly grasping at straws to save itself from drowning; and it has been driven to recruit its declining fortunes from protectionists, internal improvementschemers, and paper-money bankers, until the aggregate is like the contents of the great sheet which was lot down to enlarge St. Peter's regimen. So there is no hope from that quarter. But there is no financial fame to be won under our rotten financial system.

The rumor that Mr. Chase has been offered

a Cabinet position, has started a canvass for the succession. If the place becomes vacant, we wish to have it remembered that this part of the State has claims upon it, and can propose material that will be more satisfactory to the State at large, and will better harnonice the peculiar elements of the Repubican party in the Legislature, than any candidate yet talked of. We mean Hon. John

A FANOUS PORT TURNED PAINTER .- A correspondent of the London Athenaum says that Robert Browning, the poet, who has long been known as a profound student of art, has turned his attention to "practical art;" from which we should infer that he has become a painter. Mr. Browning is an enthusiastic admirer of our countryman, William Page, and some laudatory criticisms on his works, which were published in the English journals, were from Mr. Brown

Major Anderson is undoubtedly a brave and loyal man, and a good saidler; but it is easy to see, by his correspondence with the diplomatist. His second letter disappoints, and will be thought a falling off from the Brat: and vet, it was in the first that the thing was done which prepared the way tor the second. He failed in the choice of his position, and was out maneuvered by men who have more skill in words than in war. The soldier out, was not a match for the politician in, his element.

The error to which we allude, was in addressing an official personage unknown to his Government, "His Excellency, the Governor of South Carolina"-thereby virtually recognizing the Secession and the legitimacy of the claim to nationality set up by South Carolina. This opened the way into the field of diplomsey, of which his adversary took the advantage. He, the Governor of an independent Sovereignty, explains to this brave but-from his point of view-rather inconsiderate soldier, that there are certain disputed questions Existing between his Government and that of the United States, which require, until they shall be settled, a suspension of intercourse; and that until such settlement is made he shall look upon the appearance of vessels of the United States in his waters as an act of hostility.

Here is a dilemma! Things have somehow or other undergone a transformation; and the honest Major may be imagined alternately scratching and shaking his head over it. There is a nation: Good! There is the Governor of that nation: Good again! Now this Governor claims a right, which all nations are admitted to possess, to exclude the vessels of foreign nations from their ports. Just so! This right is enforced in the case of vessels of the United States, with a view to expedite negotiations now going on for a settlement of difficulties, Precisely! Now shall be, Major Anderson, be the means of breaking the peace between these two nations by a hasty combustion of gunpowder and the untimely shedding of that first drop of fraternal blood-with all its terrible train of consequences? Not so. He will inquire of his Government; and in the mean time will keep in his tompions,

Now, to Major Anderson, as commander of a military post of the United States, and, in some sort, entrusted with the keeping of the National honor, there was no such officer as the Governor of South Carolina, There was an insurrectionary horde of national peace-breakers, and that was all. Viewed in the light of a horde of enemies of the public peace, and breakers of it, his duty was to remain the soldier, and avoid the meshes of the diplomatist. A Northern man without State-rights theories would have done so. Not so did British officers in revolutionary times. They addressed their letters to "Mr. Washington," and, from their point of view, they did as they should have done. Perhaps it was providentially for the best; and in the mean time, if things should warm up a little down there, and the Major gets at work at his own trade, we will warrant that he gives a good account of himself,

The Threepenny Chivalry. We have often had occasion to commend the frugality of the South Carolina chivalry. In the very fury of their just indignation at Southern rights, they never lose sight of the main chance. We forget. The subject naturally runs into enlarged expression. They did forget once. When the South Carolina Representatives left Washington, and turned their backs on a Union in which they could no longer exist with honor, they forgot to take a little balance of stationery that was due them from the twenty-five dollars' worth which is allowed each member.

But when they arrived at Charleston, amid the booming cannon which hailed the birth of a new Empire, and amid the terrific and increasing excitement which constantly comes from there by telegraph, they bethought them of the paper and quills, and sealing-wax, and envelopes, and peradventure of a Congress-knife, abandoned to the enemy. And they sent back by the South Carolina Commissioners an order for them: and, for the occasion, they resumed their allegiance to the United States, and their oaths to support its Constitution, while they signed the order as members of the Congress

of the United States. And now it is stated that the Commissioners, whose splendid commencement of housekeeping excited great hopes in the Southern society at the capital, although they were very exact in securing every quill, steel-pen, envelop stick of sealing-wax, box of sand, and wafer, for their seceded brethren, left all their bills for their housekeeping and their hospitality behind them.

The exact line between Federal and State jurisdiction has always been hard to define. It was left to the South Carolina mind to reduce it to a precise standard. Allegiance to the Union holds when there is any thing to receive. When it comes to paying, State independence supervenes.

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM HYDROPHORIA-Terrible Sufferings of the Victim. - An un-fortunate gentleman of Boston, Mr. George Tappan, died there on Sunday morning, after suffering the most frightful agonies for three days, the victim of hydrophobia, three days, the victim of hydrophobia. He was bitten on the lip by a pet dog about two months ago, but the wound was so slight, that the puncture of the dog's tooth could hardly be distinguished. When the symptoms of hydrophobia appeared on Thursday Last, four of the best physicians in Boston were called in to consult upon the case. Every remedy that circumstances suggested was applied to alleviate the symptoms, but was applied to alleviate the symptoms, but they all felt the uselessness of remedies. It was a strongly marked and undoubted case of hydrophobia, rapidly hastening to a fatal

result.

During Friday night, at intervals, it required several men to hold Mr. Tappan during the spassans, and on Saturday morning it was found necessary to send to the police office for policemen with manacles to secure him to the bedstead, so violent were the contortions, to prevent him from bruising himself or doing injury to those around him. While in the spassus, he seemed endowed with the strength of a giant, but in the intervals of exhaustion between each, he grew weaker and weaker, until death relieved him from his torments. He left a widow and two children. two children.

A MEMORABLE MONUMENT WANTED.—The Neapolitan journals announce that Kug Victor Emmanuel has ordered a competition to be opened for the best monument calling to mind the late glorious events. The competitor who shall have presented the best conception shall be intrusted with its execution in marble; the next four best shall be rewarded with adequate prizes. Moreover the painters, Altamura, Saverio, and Domenico Morelli, have each been intrusted with the execution of a picture representing some subject of national interest. Various othe painters, celebrated for peculiar kinds of subjects, such as landscape, animals, &c., have been requested to execute pictures in their espective lines. A MEMORABLE MONUMENT WANTED .-

Remorable and Beautiful Incident at The Baltimore American has the following

One of the Baltimoreans who receefly re-turned from Fort Sumter details an impress-ive irreident that work place there on Major Anderson taking powession. It is known that the American flag brought away from Fort Moultrie was raised at Sumter pre-cisely at noon on the 27th ultimo, but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been

incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it.

A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff. The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end of the lines in his lands, knell reverently down. The offihis hands, knelt reverently down. The offi-cers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply im-pressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity."

As the earnest, solemn words of the speaker-ceased, and the men responded Amen with a fervency that perhaps they never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the band broke out with the national air of "Hail Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen. "If," said the narrator, "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defeading that flag." A MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

A MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN, AND CUTS HIS OWN THROAT—On the evening of the 25th ult., near Memphis, Missouri, Thomas H. Ridgley killed his wife and two small daughters with a knife and ax, knocked down a son eighteen years of age with a billet of wood, wounded a smaller son with a knife, and completed the shocking tragedy by cutting his own throat from ear to ear with a razor. No cause is assigned for the ast except a supposed fit of insanity.

BADINAGE ABOUT THE KING OF NAPLES. The King of Naples is still confined to his eastle, in which he has been laid up now for some time. He is still suffering from a violeat blow dealt to him by one Garibaldi on his crown. His recovery is extremely un-certain; almost as uncertain, we should say, as the recovery of his throne.

IMPORTANT MATRIMONIAL DECISION .- The Court of Queen's Bench has decided that a marriage, scl-mnized on the high seas by the captain of a ship, can only be looked upon as a contract per verba de presenti, or a con-sentual marriage, and not sufficient to invalidate a later marriage, contracted with all proper religious ceremonies.

H. W. Smith, of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, New Orleans, and a native of Massachusetts, cut his throat and died in that city last Saturday.

HOME INTEREST. Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 M. Third.

PROTOGRAPHS. -- PORTER'S Art Palace, No. 100

ser A. A. Ersvan, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry

CROWEL.—In Cincinnati Jan. 10. at a o'clock A. M., of scarlet fever, Edward Archibald, son of John and Emily Crowel, aged five years, ten months and six days.

The four-rul will take place from the family residence, 464 John-st., on Sunday, Jan. 13, at 90'clock A. M. The feriends of the family will please attend without further notice.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraved and Printed, S. am and Presses; De La Bu Stationery and Envelopes; SHIPLEY & SMITH, 198- (Buccessors to H. H. Shipley & Bro.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINTER GOODS!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Aw Some very fine sets of Hudson Bay and Mink Sable, Stone Marten, Fitch and Siberian Squirrel.

Also—Buffale and Wolf Bobes, Beaver Gloves and

DODD & CO., Hatters and Furriers, 144 MAIN-STREET.

Collars, at very low figures.

OOU GH. THROAT DISRASES,
ASTAMA, BRONGHITIS, CATARRES
and EABLY STAGES OF CONSUMPTION speedity and effectually cured by

A New Mode of Treatment. Introduced and succesfully employed by

DOCTOR AYER, 30 WEST FOURTH-ST.

The Doctor has effected the most remarkable sures in our city, and will give the very best of city Prices within the reach of all.

HERNAN SALOON, FIFTH-ST.
Lotween Main and Sycamore. -JOHNNY
RACE EY begs to inform his friends that he will
com the above place TO-NIGHT, when he will be
giad to see them. THE SPARRING EXHIBITION

Commences at 7% o'clock. FIFTH PRESBYTER IAN CHURCH-Rev. D. OWEN DAVISS WIR COMMENCE HIS bloom as Fastor of this Church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath), 15th. Bervice at 11 A. M. and 7 F. M.

NO SCHOLARSHIPS ON QUEEN CITY CULLEGE—The heavy excence incurred in conducting the business of Queen City College precludes as from admitting full-course students individually for loss than \$50, but whon two persons enter together, they can be admitted for \$7t, three for \$20, and four for \$10, but when the course of \$10, and four for \$10, but when \$12.8°

Principals.

RALLY! RALLY!-WORKING

MEN AND WOMEN-A Care for Forerty,-Come one, come all, to Metropolitan Hall, on
SATURDAY, January 12, at 7 P. M., when J. B.,
CHOCKER will address you. jall-b*

GVENASTUMS, THE YOUNG Men's Grown and Bath-ing-room is in the Commercial Building, corner of Fourth and Bace-sts. For membership, apply to L. NORTON, Superintendent at the Lafayette Bank, or at the rooms in the weaking. PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE

can be relied upon as being the best article in market for all cases of General Pability, as well as those diseases which arise from impure blood. It is compounded in a skillful and solestific manner, and will not injure the weakest, while at the same time it will tone up the system to all its criginal purity and vigor. Try it one and all. ja5-T,Th&S,bm

WOODWARD HIGH-SCHOOL
ALUNAL ASSOCIATIOS.—The Oradnates of Woodward High-school, male and formies,
are requested to meet at the Cimpel of the Woodward High-school, rn 841 URDAY, Jan. 12, at 2
o'clock P. M. The attendance of every graduate is
earnestly solicited, as business of importance will
be presented to the meeting.
jail-b* FRED. C. JONES, President. NOTICE TO BOND-HOLDERS

-OF THE-

CITY OF CINCINNATI. THE SINKING. FUND COMMISSSIONEUS being desirous of reducing the
Bonded Bebt of the City, see now ready to purchase
Tares Hundred Thomsand (\$200,00) Dollars of the
foliowing Bonds, viz.:
Little Rimmi Resirond Bonds;
Whitewater Canal Bonds, and
Water-Wurks Bonds, due in 1868.
For any information, apply by letter, or in perton to
THOMAS II. WEASNER,
jab-z Chairman Com. on Claims and Finances.

HEAD-QUARTERS, SD BRIG., 187 DIV. O. V. M. C:NCINHATI, JANUARY 31, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. . THE QUALIFIED RIBOTORS
will meet on WEDSESDAY, the 16th day of
January, A. D., 18di, between the Bours of 10
o'clock, A. B., and 3 o clock, P. M., at their Armory and proceed to shot one Second Lieutonaut of said company. By scummand of
JOSHUA H. BATES, Brig. Gen.
HENRY G. KENERTT, Brigade Major. 186-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

-05-

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE DRY GOODS

DELAND & GOSSAGE'S

74 & 76

West Fourth-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS! LADIES' FASHIONABLE CLOARS,

LADIES' BICH BEAVES-CLOTE CLOARS. VELVET CLOAKS. desirable assortment of Ladies' Black Velvet LADIES' BASQUES, SAQUES AND ARABIANS. Misses' and Children's Cloaks.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS LONG AND SQUARE PLAID WOOL-ALSO,

A full variety of Children's Glooks-Very cheap

BROCHE-At \$3, \$4, \$5 and \$6. Figured Merinoes. At 37%0.-Worth 62%0. Also- Finer, at 65, 75c, and \$1.

At 37%, 50 and 62%5,-Worth 75c, and 81. PARIS VELVETS AND POPLINS, At 75, 87/4c., \$1 and \$1 12%-Worth \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Splendid Dress Silks At 75, 87%c, \$1 and \$1 25. The above Goods are sold at one-half their real value

CHEAP EMBROIDERIES!

LADIES' EMBROIDERED COLLARS, At 12%, 15, 20, 25, 37% and 50c Also-Finer, at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 59. RICHLY-TRIMMED SETS, At 84, 85, 88, 88 and 810 EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, neatly trimmed, At 50c. RUFFLING.

LINEN SHEETINGS. Liarge lot of 10.4 Linen Sheetings, at 75c, worth \$1-Cheapest Goods ever offered to this market. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings. Marseilles and Allendale Quilte.

An elegant assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains. BOYS' WEAR, IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. GENTS' PLAID WOOLEN SCARFS, At 75c.-Werth 31.

Deland & Gossage, 74 and 76 West Fourth-st. IJa12-a1

The Best Cough Medicine in the World. A YER'S GREATEST RETERY -SOMETHING NEW:

For the speedy and certain cure of Coughs, Solds, Throat Disease, Hearseness, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, early stages of CONSUMPTION, Spit-Bronchins, early stages of CONSUMPTION, Splitting Blood, Night sweals, etc.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR,
This is, without exception, the best Cough Medicine ever compounded. For sale by
E. SCANLAN & CO., Wholevale Drusglists,
Corner of Fourth and Main-sts.
Also, at Dr. AYEBS Throat and Lung Institute,
30 West Fourth-st., and by a'l Druggists.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING!

J. H. BROOKE & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Fifth-street,

Are offering their stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Call and Get Bargains!

Mr. & Mrs. Shank's DANCING ACADEMY.

NEW INSTITUTE HALL. SECOND TERM-Commencing Saturday, Jan. 12.

WAR! WAR! Special Notice.

AM NOW OFFERING THE GREATm EST bargains ever witnessed in OLOARS. entire stock must be cleared out at your own pi Call and see for yourselves, at the old establish

CLOAK-HOUSE. No. 174 Fifth-street. R. D. NORRIS. P. S.-FURS AT HALF-PRICE.

ALLIGATOR SMOKE-CONSUMING

COAL COOKING-STOVE! FOREST QUEEN WOOD STOVE! Patented Dec. 7, 1858,

ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO. jan-tf S. W. COB. FIFTH AND BLM. New Style of Overshoes! AT PANIC PRICES.

HAVE JUST REGEIVED A FRESH supply of the renowned OVERSHOES for la-dies and gentlemen's wear, which I am solling at prices to suit the times. Call and get a pair.

J. H. DETERS. NO. 53 WEST FOURTH-STREET. Halli

NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED HAV-CROCERIES. WANTLIES MAY RELY Go on getting the best of every thing in the Greety line, at the lowest prizes, by calling on FERGUSON, cor. Ninth and Vine. FERSH TOMATORS IN CANS.—A large but just received and for sale, who lead not retail, by FERGUSON, our. Ninth and Vine. BROKWHEAT PLOUR.-ANOTHER lot four received and for sale by YEBOURON, corner of Ninth and Vine.

TF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A HOUSE, advertise in the PRESS. If does not cost much and you will speedly set much a one as you desire.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT Still Continued!

LAST GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE GED AND UNRIVALED STAND !

CHEAP DRY GOODS

Seventh-st. and Central-av.,

S. O'REILLEY & SON.

MS The Stock is marked down so as to range from ten to twenty per cent, below

TO THE PUBLIC.-In offering our stock below cost, we desire it to be understood by all that we do so for two reasons—one of which is that we wish to dispose of all our Winter Stock before February 1. as we desire to make some further improvements is our store; and the second is, that we think it ad visable to adopt the above course on account of the slarming financial affairs of the country, and not, as has been circulated by some dry-goods houses, that we intend to retire from business

As it would be unnecessary to enumerate all og our stock, we would respectfully call attention the following Goods:

200 Long and Square Exche Shawls; 200 Long Wood Shawls; 200 Square Shawls; 200 Gentlemen's Shawls, We will sell our Shawls ten per cont, below last We will self our Shawls ten per cont, below last advertisement.

400 Mourning Shawls, spaare and long.
These we will self at fifty couls on the dollar.

300 pairs of Blankets, of every size and quality—ten per cent, below the prices of any wholesale house in the city.

200 pieces Cashmere—at ien per cent, below cost.

100 pieces Cashmere—at ien per cent, below cost.

1,000 presees of Valencia, beautiful styles—at 60 cents on the dollar.

500 pieces Cassimores and Satinata—at 30 per cent.

cents on the dollar.

500 pieces Cassimeres and Satinets—at 30 per cent, below any other house.

150 Cleaks, latest styles—at an awfut sacrifice.

300 pieces Flannels, of all colors—10 per cent, below the manufacturers' prices.

All of our Domestic Goods we will sell at manu-We would say, Don't forget to give us a call, and we will show you Goods that will make it desirable

S. O'Reilley & Son.

BEVENTH AND CENTRAL-AV. RETAIL GROCERY CARD. O. Sugar, 5, 6, 7, 8c | Table Balt, per baga. Sistrich Sistrich Sistrich Soup Castile Soup Candios Tallow Paraffine

So Version Sardines Sold Sardines Sold Sardines Sold Sardines Sold Officer Vinegar To Pickled Pork Sold Sardines Vice Vegotables, Young to the trade. Pickles, Preserves, Pepper-wave, Ketchups, Musard, Ground Spices, Tankes Vegetables, Yeast Powders, and all goods pertaining to the trade. [aul-ti] W. D. DEVIN, I Walnut-st. CINCINNATI, DECEMBER 19, 1860.-

CINCINNATI, Distant Martin Stall, have been dectoring for a running Ulest Sore on my son's leg for three years, with a number of the so-called beet physicians of this city, and all to no effect. On or about the first of this month, Dr. J. HEBERN called in at my house and told me he could cure my boy's leg in two or three weeks. I bought a box of his Black Salve and applied it, and the least than three weeks my boy was entirely well. bought a box of his Black Salve and applied it, and in less than three weeks my boy was entirely well. My residence is 181 Linn-st., and my place of business 35 and 37 Court-st. M. STALL.

The Doctor is the only physician now living who can kill and cure a Cancer without instruments or pain. He also curee Files and all kinds of Sares, libeumatism, etc. Office, 58 Barr-st., corner of Cutter. Office hours, 9 A. M. to C. P. M.

jn5-tf.

Dr. J. HERERN.

CARLIN'S CRACKER MEAL AND TOAST BISCUIT. Economical, Convenient and Wholesone Warranted to Kill or Citre. For Dip Toast-Scak, monther and serve hot in milk, seasoned with a little butter, salt and popper; Hash-Scak, monther and serve hot in a rick gravy, with chopped meat, potatoes and an onion; Boulilou-Scak, stockers and serve mot, with a stock gravy with chopped meat, potatoes and an onion; Boulilou-Scak, steam and serve mot, with a stock of the port of the crust then charge with biscuit, with a modern of fast or clams, and a streak of fat ports; Fish-bulls—Tenty cracked biscuit, making potatoes and a rich seasoning with sage or savory; Songs and a rich seasoning with sage or savory; Songs and a rich seasoning with sage or savory; Songs and Gravies—Use cracked biscuit, to give body. Facked in bris. and paper parcels. France, e., per lb; (Tracked do. &c. For sais by W. S. DEVIN, occuer Walautstreet and Packet Landing.

Electric Remedies! A Attention allower the world comprise the ELECTRIO - CHEMICAL BATH, GALVANISM, MAGNETISM and ELECTRIOITY in prany forms, and, when preperly and skillfully applied, are found to be curative in Neuralita, Erematism, Paralysis, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilopay, Spermator-hea, Hydrocele, Suppressed Menses, Tumors and Diseases of Muscles and Joints, Minoral Poisons, Uterine Disorders, Seaual Debility, and many obscure and painful functional diseases that resist all other modes of treatment.

Ever convenience for the proper application at Dr. S. Silnsber's Office for Chronic and Cumus-ous Diseases, 37 West Seventh-st., between Vine and Wainut.

COUNTRY-KNIT SOCKS.

100 DOZEN JUST RECEIVED, AND WENTWORTH & HANLY, Coal-oil.

PURE COAL-OIL CONSTANTLY ON lowest market rates.
GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist,
N. B corner Fifth and Main-gie. Jay-f Baking Powder.

DOUGHTY'S SUPERIOR FAMILY
the best Biscuit in the shortest time. Try it and be
convinced. Prepared and sold only by
Jap-1 N. E. corner Pitth and Skin-sis. Glycerin Lotion.

DIXON'S ORIGINAL AND GENUINE of the Skin. Prepared by GEO. M. DIXON, Druggist, jac f N. E. corner Fifth and Main-sts. Skates! Skates! Skates!

TUST RECEIVED, FINE ENGLISH 184 Main-street. de24-if B. HATTREDGE & CO.

Champaign County Bank. TRBANA, G., DECEMBER 34, 1866.—
Mr. J. J. BUTLEE, Agent, Cincinnali:—Please and by Express one case of your quart EXCELSION FLUID INE., for use of our Bans.

And oblige,
B. P. ESPY, Caphier,
Fay's Tabs and Tags f.s sale.

FIG. Colorne Waters:

Fine Cologne Waters;
Fancy Scope;
Foundes:
Hair-brushes:
Hair-brushes:
His Havana Cigarn, by the box.
Also, a great variety of fine Fancy and Tolies Articles, smitable for Freeents. Tooth powdam, so, of the best manufactures, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by G. W. MATTHEWIA CO.,
Apothecaries and Drusgista.
jai N. E. cor, Central-av. and George-st.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! ADAMS & LIPMAN'S EXCHANGE AND LOAN OFFICE, No. 133 Sycamore-st., between Fourth and Pifth. Money loaned on Goods of all kinds and all Un-current Money hought and sold. Bon't forget the place—133 Sycamore.

H O I. I DAY WINES-THE FINE TO A total of vairs old Sherry, Catawha, Claret, Port and Maderia Wines in the city, TERGUSON, our ter Binth and Vias.